

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881.

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After the fourth of March, it will be the United States of America, and not the United States of Ohio.

Mr. Jack Haverly, who pulls more theatrical wires than any other man in America, proposes to build an opera house in Chicago which will comfortably seat three thousand persons. He says he will make it one of the very finest, if not the finest, opera building in the United States. He does not propose to spare expense in carrying out this purpose. He has the money, the enterprise, the ambition, and will carry out his plans.

A short time ago, Mr. James Campbell, of this State, was President of the Madison and Portage railway, but lately he turned his attention to farming. At the farmers' convention held at Madison last week, he had occasion to refer to the war against railways, and about the complaint that farmers were waiting their stock. He said that farmers were doing the same thing, and cited his own farm as an instance, which, he said, cost originally but \$125 per acre, but it had been "watered" sixteen times, and now it was worth \$40 per acre.

There are a good many newspapers flying to the defense of General Bragg since the Southern papers have made an onslaught on him on account of his opposition to the Southern claims. The Chicago Journal, speaking of the attack of the New Orleans Democrat, says: "He is something of a demagogue, we are free to admit, otherwise he would not have written the flat insinuation on which the Wisconsin Democracy were so badly beaten in 1877; but when he is called an idiot, by a brother Democrat, we fly to General Bragg's defense. Beside, he is the only jargonist in Wisconsin—to use the classic and elegant language of the New Orleans editor—who carried his congressional district last fall for Hancock and English. All the other districts voted for Garfield and Arthur."

In the spring of 1887, General Sherman came to Wisconsin when on his way to St. Paul, and stopped at a certain town on the Mississippi river, where two or three gentlemen appointed themselves a committee to give the General a ride through the town. They were Democrats and tried hard to get Tecumseh to commit himself to the policy of Andrew Johnson. But to all questions of that character, the hero of the grand march to the sea, would ask, "This is a pretty old town, I believe?" "I should think high water would give your town some trouble," or, "I notice you have had a heavy fire here recently." Every attempt to draw him out on political questions failed. The cabinet-makers who visit Mentor, fare no better than the Democratic committee which undertook to show General Sherman the town and pump him on politics. Recently, the President-elect was interviewed about his cabinet, the silver question, and several other questions, but the nearest answer that he received to any of them was, "Will you please have a cigar?"

The resolution which the State Senate committee on federal relations reported, recommending that one or more persons be sent to Washington to lobby for a larger appropriation for the Wisconsin and Fox river improvement, shows how utterly reckless legislative work is sometimes done. When the State goes into the lobbying business, it is getting beneath its dignity, and beside that, it is a reflection on the ten distinguished gentlemen who are in Congress from this State, and who were sent there to represent the interest of the State. If they haven't the influence to secure the necessary appropriation, no "one or more well-informed persons" sent from the State at this stage of the session of Congress, could do the improvement scheme any good. It would be well for some one who is on the inside of this important enterprise, to state what benefit to commerce these already large appropriations to the Wisconsin and Fox rivers have been. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, and the "improvement" is no nearer completion than it was years ago; and at the present state of progress it is safe to say it never will be completed.

Lately there appeared in the Geneva Lake Herald the following item:

"The papers speak of 'Thomas M. Nichol, of Wisconsin,' the hard-money advocate. Wisconsin doesn't claim him. He belongs in Kansas; Wisconsin has plenty of political brats without claiming all that come from other States."

This came to the notice of Congressman Williams who wrote a letter to the editor of the Herald defending Mr. Nichol against the attack of the Herald and other papers. Mr. Williams denies that Mr. Nichol is a tramp or dead-beat, and asserts that no one man did greater service than did Mr. Nichol during the financial discussions of the last few years, by supplying to the many, hard facts and sound arguments. Mr. Williams further says: "Secretary Sherman has told me more than once that he regarded Mr. Nichol as one of the best red men in finance in this country—an opinion which I know to be shared by General Garfield and Senator Blaine. I know further that Mr. Nichol has been tendered by Secretary Sherman both honorable and remunerative places in the Treasury in recognition of his services, which he has declined, preferring to prosecute his chosen work, almost without recompense of any kind, save barely enough to clothe his nakedness and supply his daily wants." In speaking about Garfield and Nichol, Mr. Williams concludes: "I know, further, that during the recent canvass no man was entrusted with more delicate or important missions

than this same 'dead-beat' Nichol, and that no one could have executed them with more honor or discretion. And I firmly believe that no one occupies today more close or intimate relations with the President elect, than Thomas M. Nichol, not from any necessity but from choice; and General Garfield is not known as a man who caresses dead-beats, or men without character or brains, very long."

## WORK OF THE WIRES.

The Minnesota Railways Still Blocked by the Snow.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Roasted Pork in Indianapolis.

A Great Rush for Seats to the Grand Opera in Cincinnati.

A Delaware Judge Goes for Ingersoll on Blasphemy.

Mysterious Death of a Traveling Man at Ann Arbor.

An Aged Lady Fairly Cremated in Rockford.

The Partial Recovery of Mrs. C. E. Harlow, of Oshkosh.

A Manitowish Youth Commits Suicide by Hanging.

Omro Reports a Twenty-Eight Thousand Dollar Fire.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

## FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.

**SENATE.**  
MADISON, Feb. 8.—In the Senate this morning, Senator Kelly was elected to preside during the absence of Lieutenant Governor and President pro tem.

Bills were introduced amending articles of incorporation of the St. Paul railway company.

Providing for the care of insane not now provided for.

A bill appropriating eight thousand dollars for stationery, was passed.

**ASSEMBLY.**  
Bills were introduced, by Lawrence, to authorize the construction of telegraph upon lines of railway in this State.

To establish a State public school for dependent and neglected children.

To amend the Revised Statutes giving married women the right to sue and maintain an action.

To prevent gambling, pool selling and betting.

By Lawrence amending the Revised Statutes entitled of taxation of railroads, telegraph companies, &c.

The Assembly passed the bill amending the Revised Statutes relating to the commencement of the term of sentence in the State prison.

MADISON, Feb. 7.—Both Houses held sessions this evening. In the Senate bills were presented giving the widow of the late Chief Justice Ryan one year's salary of her husband; appropriating \$25,000 to the State university for repairs to the water-works and for other purposes.

In the Assembly a bill was presented taxing express companies two per cent on their gross receipts, and fixing a penalty of \$5,000 for not making necessary reports to the State treasurer.

**WONDERFUL SUCCESS.**

Of the Grand Opera in Music Hall, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Another indication of the wonderful success of the grand opera in Music Hall was given today. The sale of single seats began at 10 o'clock this morning, about 3,000 of the 4,000 seats having been already sold for the season. Before that time the anxious people had begun to gather, and at 10 o'clock a line containing hundreds of persons had been formed, reaching twice or thrice the length of the building where the tickets were sold. Handsomely dressed ladies took their places in the line and stood for hours awaiting their turn. Finally the managers engaged a hall, and giving each waiting purchaser his own number, marched them into the hall, and providing them with seats, spent the day in supplying the demand. Large numbers of seats have been ordered by persons in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities.

**A YOUNG SUICIDE.**

MANITOWISH, Feb. 7.—John Foerster, a 16-year son of Lohndorf Foerster, a well-to-do farmer of the town of Kossuth, this county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn this forenoon. No cause is assigned.

**A TERRIBLE DEATH.**

ROCKFORD, Feb. 7.—The mother of Lyman Taylor, of Harlem, a lady over 80 years of age, was fairly cremated alive this morning. Her friends lit a fire in her room and left it secure, as they supposed. In a few moments screams of anguish were heard, and rushing into the room they found her lying on the floor, completely enveloped in flames.

Her clothing had burned entirely off, and before they could extinguish the fire her head, arms, and body were fairly roasted, portions being burned to a crisp. She survived in the most intense agony until 12 o'clock, when death came to her release.

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 7.—The body of an unknown man was found Sunday at a hotel on Washington street. He boarded there Tuesday, and claimed to be a Scotch-Canadian and agent for a New York crockery house. He did not give any name. He retired Saturday night in good health and spirit. Not coming down to breakfast or dinner Sunday the room was entered, and the body found on the bed, partially undressed. The coroner's examination revealed no poison. At the request of the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from causes unknown to them.

## A WAR STORY.

One of the Most Daring Incidents of a Daring Period.

SAN FRANCISCO Chronicle: William B. Cushing in many respects can justly be called one of the most extraordinary officers who ever saw service in the United States navy. The writer was Cushing's shipmate in the closing scenes of the rebellion. At the close of the war Cushing was barely twenty-two and a half years of age, rather slight of figure, about five feet ten inches in height, boyish-looking, with large grey eyes, a well-shaped, prominent, aquiline nose, yellowish hair, worn long and with a rather grave expression of countenance.

## A BIG ROAST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—The large pork house of J. C. Ferguson & Co., of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on stock, \$375,000; insured for \$250,000. The building was valued at \$125,000; insured for \$200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance papers are in the safe, so we cannot ascertain the names of the companies interested.

## REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

OSHKOSH, Feb. 7.—Mrs. C. E. Harlow, who jumped from the fourth story of the Beckwith house at the time of its burning and escaped, is able to ride out, but her nervous system is completely shattered. It is not expected that she will ever fully recover from the frightful experience through which she passed.

## BLASPHEMY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 7.—At the opening of the criminal court to-day, Chief Justice Conney called the grand jury's attention to the recent address of Colonel Ingersoll in this city, saying it was blasphemous, and worthy the attention of the jury as coming under the law of blasphemy.

## BLOCKADED BY SNOW.

LA CROSSE, February 7.—The storm along the Southern Minnesota Division still continues, and reports from all stations show that it is still snowing and drifting badly. The passenger train from this city to-day only went to Fountain and return and was delayed some hours fighting drifts this side of that place. The weather to-night is moderating and hopes are entertained of having the road clear to Wells again by the last of this week.

## INSANE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Edwin C. Bryant, formerly a prominent insurance man of St. Louis, was taken in custody by the police to-night, being evidently insane. Later the sheriff of Walworth county called and took him in custody to bring him to his family in Delavan. He left there a month ago with \$500 and went to Chicago to establish himself in business. He came up to Milwaukee a few days ago and put up at a first class hotel. When taken in custody he was without money and had also parted with a \$250 gold watch. Over study is believed to be the cause of his insanity.

## A WISCONSIN FIRE.

OMEGA, Feb. 7.—At 5 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear of N. Frank's block, which was soon destroyed. The flames crossed the street west, taking all in their course until they reached the Northwestern house, where the fire was checked. N. Frank's block, F. Banker's hardware store, A. Wilson's brick block, Morton & Small's warehouse and planing-mill, Thompson & Hayward's two carriage-works and office together with several other small buildings, were a total loss. Damage to the Northwestern house about \$1,000; total loss estimated at about \$25,000; insurance about \$10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

## A CURIOUS HISTORY.

A Kansas Boy Who Assumed His Father's Crime of Murder.

The Detroit Post and Tribune: A lad in the Kansas penitentiary, who confessed a few years ago to having murdered at Topeka, a man named Ferris, now poses before the public as a devoted son. He says he became convinced at once that his father had committed the murder, but at the coroner's inquest shielded him and convicted himself. The father then got out on bail, and the boy remained in jail five months. During his confinement the father visited the son frequently. On one of these visits the boy was told that there was a bag containing a pair of boots on top of a cupboard in the jailer's office, and the father wanted them secured and burned. There were two doors between the prison and the office, but, to the surprise of the boy, the jailer strangely left these two doors unlocked, and the bag was very easily got, and, in the presence of other prisoners, burned in the stove. Two of these witnesses are now in the penitentiary. These boys, it seems, were the father's, and bore marks that pointed to his guilt. After that the boy was persuaded to sacrifice himself to save his father, upon the promise that a pardon would be procured in a few years on the ground of his youthfulness. Afterward the mother visited the prisoner, and he thereupon confessed to her that he had killed Ferris in a quarrel. When the case came up for trial the young man pleaded guilty to the charge, and wholly exonerated his father from his complicity in the bloody deed. After the prisoner had been in the penitentiary a year, his father and mother went to California. After five years the

mother returned and endeavored to procure a pardon for her boy, but failed. This intelligence was conveyed by letter to the father, and he killed himself. The knowledge of the suicide, however, did not reach the boy until some time last September. This is one of the most remarkable statements in criminal annals. That a boy of 16, should have the nerve to consign himself to disgraceful imprisonment to shield a cowardly father seems incredible.

## A WAR STORY.

One of the Most Daring Incidents of a Daring Period.

SAN FRANCISCO Chronicle: William B. Cushing in many respects can justly be called one of the most extraordinary officers who ever saw service in the United States navy. The writer was Cushing's shipmate in the closing scenes of the rebellion. At the close of the war Cushing was barely twenty-two and a half years of age, rather slight of figure, about five feet ten inches in height, boyish-looking, with large grey eyes, a well-shaped, prominent, aquiline nose, yellowish hair, worn long and with a rather grave expression of countenance.

Cushing was in command of the gunboat Monticello, off Wilmington, N. C., when he conceived the daring idea of entering the river, penetrating to Smithville, and picking up whatever he could of the fortunes of war might throw in his power. On the 29th of February he left his vessel with twenty men, passed the forts at the entrance of the harbor, and proceeded up the river without experiencing the slightest trouble or molestation from the enemy. A bright lookout was kept for steamers, especially blockade-runners anchored in the stream, and it was his intention to surprise and take out of the river. But Smithville hove in sight without even a call being sighted. Cushing effected a landing almost opposite the hotel. The men were hid under the overhanging bank of the river, finding a secure place of concealment among the grass, weeds, and thick underbrush. Hearing voices at a short distance off, Cushing, with a couple of his men, crept cautiously forward and discovered some negroes at work making salt. Their capture was quietly effected inside of fifty yards of an armed sentinel, who in the bright moonlight was plainly visible as he slowly paced up and down on his beat. Cushing and his men succeeded in gleaming considerable information, on which he formed his plans accordingly. Leaving most of his men to guard the boats, Cushing, accompanied by Acting Ensign J. E. Jones and Acting Master's Mate Howorth, and one seaman, boldly left their cover, and walked rapidly across the green to General Herbert's house, a large, imposing mansion surrounded by a piazza. The barracks were nearly opposite, containing 100 men.

It was close upon 11 o'clock. All was quiet and tranquil throughout the little town. Major Hardman and Captain Kelly, of the General's staff, were in the piazza, on the eve of retiring, when a heavy step was heard on the piazza. The Major, supposing it was his servant, threw up the window, when the muzzle of a heavy navy revolver was thrust in his face, followed by a demand to surrender. The Major pushed the revolver aside and escaped through a back door, calling upon Captain Kelly to follow him. The Major was then the Adjutant-General, and laboring under the idea that the troops had mutinied, took to the woods with great scarcity of clothing, neglecting in his haste to turn out the garrison. Unfortunately the commanding general had gone to Wilmington, and Cushing was forced to content himself with Captain Kelley, who was the chief engineer of the defense, and the negroes captured in the salt works. The boats were now regained and the word given to sail down the river with all speed, as an alarm could not be long delayed. The moon was high in the heavens, yet the boats effected their retreat without receiving a shot. They passed within thirty yards of the Smithville forts and were abreast of Fort Goswell before the signal light announcing that the enemy had been among them was given. The steamer Scotia passed down the river and steamed by the boats, but Cushing had the opportunity to load the vessel with his disgust. He turned the Confederates over to the admiral and resumed his duty on the Monticello.

## PECULIAR SUPERSTITIONS.

How Some People Sacrifice Comfort for Fear of Results.

Toronto Telegram.

There are intelligent and well educated people whom nothing could induce to try on a morning garment when not in black clothing. The writer has known a lady upbraiding herself with the keenest remorse on the death of her sister because a few days previous she had tried on a black crape hat belonging to a friend visiting at the house. To reason with her and to prove that any common sense between the two events was impossible, comforted her but little, and to-day, it is probable that not one of the family would upon any consideration do the same thing again.

Everyone knows the origin of the custom of burying the dead with their feet to the east, a custom among the christian nations, and adopted at first that as the Lord is to come in the east, the dead may arise and stand with their faces to him in the resurrection. The message of centuries has rooted this custom so deeply that it is little wonder that when it is departed from, the superstitious shake their heads and prophesy that no good will come of it. Some of us, indeed, who do not in such a case actually expect another death in the family must confess to feeling as though our dead could not rest quietly if laid otherwise than in this time-honored position.

Probably insurance agents are the only people who have any idea how many men, sensible in other respects, are kept from insuring their lives by fear either on their own part or on that of some other member of their families that the act might shorten their lives, and there are sober business men who die and leave their estates to endless litigation rather than make a will, because of the vague fear lest thus "setting their house in order" hasten the day of death. From the same fear men refrain from altering or adding to an old house, and we have known a man prominent in his neighborhood, wealthy and otherwise well-to-do, whose family who year after year lived on in a dwelling which was a continual mortification to his wife and daughters, resisting all the entreaties to rebuild, so fully was he convinced that if he were so to do his death would soon follow. This superstition is not an uncommon one among old people.

## PLYMOUTH.

The Plymouth Mite Society convened at the Plymouth church on the evening of February 4, 1881. The officers are Lucy C. Dickey, President; Miles Keithline, Vice President; Josie Garinger, Secretary; Mrs. Sterling Smiley, Treasurer, and Thomas Inman and Ella Borst, Collectors. A goodly company assembled, and was called to order by Lyman Smiley, President pro tem. The exercises consisted of music, readings given by Fred Smiley and Misses Dickey and Garinger, and a local paper published by the Secretary. After these exercises were over, refreshments were served in the basement. The mites contributed amounted to \$5.12. The next society will be held at the same place on Friday evening, February 18, 1881. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

## FOOTVILLE.

The funeral services of the only child of Wm. B. Campbell, were held at the family residence on Monday last.

C. H. Campbell and family, will move to Brodhead this week, he having rented his farm to B. Hungerford.

The meetings still continue at the M. E. church and the interest is evidently on the increase. Rev. T. O. Wilson preached most of last week. On Friday evening Rev. Mr. Sedgwick preached to a crowded house. His sermon was no less interesting than his previous effort.

During the latter days of this week perhaps Thursday or Friday, Miss Downey will be here to take hold of the work. As she is a renowned revivalist, great results are expected from her work.

Seavices at the Disciple church are now held on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Jno. McFarland returned last Saturday night from a short visit to several eastern cities.

A good live shoemaker would find it to his advantage to make us a call and look over the situation. There is a good shop in this place, and more work than one man can do, and still we have no shoemaker, and are suffering accordingly.

We are authorized to contradict the rumor that John Devins has been recently married.

John Wells, Jr., is suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Much sickness is reported hereabouts.

## DIED.

ROBERTS.—In this city, at 7 o'clock this morning, February 5th, 1881, Mrs. ANN M. ROBERTS.

Funeral at Trinity church, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JANESVILLE MARKETS.

Reported for the Gazette by Bump & Gray, Grain and Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, February 8.

There has been but little done in the grain market during the past week, which is owing to the bad condition of the roads. Wheat is in fair demand with light sales at 80¢-85¢ for milling and 75¢-80¢ for shipping grades. Barley is saleable at previous quotations. Corn and Oats are unchanged.

FLOUR—New Process \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.25 per sack.

RYE FLOUR—\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50¢ per sack.

WHEAT—Winter, 80¢-85¢; Good to best milling spring 80¢-85¢; shipping grades 70¢-80¢.

WHEAT BRAN—40¢ per 100; Buckwheat Bran 50¢ per 100; \$3.00 per ton.

MEAL—Common, 50¢ per 100; bolted 30¢ per sack.

FEED—\$0.90 per 100 lbs.

MIDDINGS—70¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$12.

RYE—in good request at 75¢-80¢.

BARLEY—Bright samples 65¢-70¢; common to fair quality 55¢-60¢.

CORN—shelled for 60 lbs. 33¢; c; ear 33¢-35¢ for 55 lbs.

OATS—white 25¢-30¢; mixed 23¢-25¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—in demand at \$2.10-\$2.25 per 40 pounds.

CLOVER SEED—saleable at \$1.50-\$2.00 per bushel.

HAY—Timothy \$8.00-\$10.00 per ton; Marsh and other kinds \$5.00-\$6.00.

POTATOES—good demand at 20¢-25¢.

BUTTER—good supply at 18¢-20¢.

BEANS—wanted at \$1.00-\$1.40 per bushel.

EGGS—at 22¢-25¢ per dozen fresh.

HIDES—Green, 60¢; calf 50¢; Dry, 12¢-14¢.

WOOL—in demand at 35¢-40¢ for fair to choice clips; 35¢ off for unmerchantable.

SHEEP PELTS—Range at 60¢-65¢ each.

DRESSED HOGS—range at \$5.40-\$5.85 per 100 pounds.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$3.00-\$4.50 per 100 lbs; Hog \$4.70-\$5.50 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys 40¢; Chickens 70¢.

## CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 7.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat cash, 90¢; No. 3 spring wheat cash, 82¢.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 30¢.

OATS—No. 3 at 20¢.

BARLEY—No. 3 at 64¢.

LARD—Cash net, \$14.50.

LIVE HOGS—\$4.25-5.00 according to grade.

BUTTER—34¢-36¢, 22¢-24¢, 15¢-16¢, according to quality.

CHEESE—70¢-72¢, according to quality.

EGGS—Fresh, 25¢.

HAY—Timothy, No. 1, \$15.00-15.25; No. 2, \$13.00-13.25.

HOPS—12¢-15¢.

HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 15¢-18¢.

SEEDS—Clover at \$4.75-5.00; Timothy \$2.00-2.25; Flax, \$1.22.

TEARLOW—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 14¢.

WHISKY—\$1.07.

WOOL—Tub-washed bright, 40¢-50¢; unwashed, 35¢-40¢; coarse 20¢-25¢.

## MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet; opened higher and closed weak; No. 1 hard nominal; No. 1 \$1.00; No. 2 Milwaukee spot and February 90¢; March 90¢; April 95¢; No. 3 80¢; No. 4 80¢ nominal; rejected nominal.

CORN—No. 2, 30¢.

OATS—No. 1, 57¢.

BARLEY—No. 2 spring, 78¢.

PORK—Mess pork, \$14.25.

LARD—Prime steam \$9.40.

## MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 7.

Money, 5 per cent.

Government bonds quiet.

State bonds dull.

Stocks, strong.

## SHARP & SMITH.

Manufacturers of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCE FOR DENTISTS, and every description of Surgical and Dental Instruments. Also, RUBBER AND LEAD PIPES, and all kinds of Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Also, RUBBER AND LEAD PIPES, and all kinds of Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Also, RUBBER AND LEAD PIPES, and all kinds of Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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## Outlived Her Usefulness.

Not long since, a good-looking man in middle life came to our door, asking for "the minister." When informed that he was out of town, he appeared disappointed and anxious. On being questioned as to his business, he replied: "I have lost my mother, and this place used to be her home, and as my father lies here, we have come to lay her beside him."

Our heart rose in sympathy, and we said: "You have met with a great loss."

"Well—yes," replied the strong man with hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general; but our mother had outlived her usefulness. She was in her second childhood, and her mind was grown as weak as her body, so that she was no comfort to herself and was a burden to everybody. There were seven of us, sons and daughters, and as we could not find any one who would board her, we agreed to keep her among us a year about; but I have had more than my share of her, for she was too feeble to be moved when my time was out, and she was more than three months before her death. But then she was a good mother in her day, and toiled very hard to bring us up."

Without looking at the face of the heartless man, we directed him to the house of a neighboring pastor, and returned to our nursery. We gazed on the merry little faces which smiled or grew sad in imitation of ours—those little ones to whose ear no word in our language is half so precious as "mother," and we wondered if the time would ever come when they would say of us: "She has outlived her usefulness, she is no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else;" and we hoped that before such a day would dawn we might be taken to our rest. God forbid that we should outlive the love of our children. Rather let us die while our hearts are a part of their own, than our grave may be watered with their tears, and our love linked with their hopes of heaven.

When the bell tolled for the mother's burial we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect to the aged stranger; for we felt that we could give her memory a tear, even though her own children had none to shed.

"She was a good mother in her day and toiled hard to bring us up—she was no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words rung in our ears as we saw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bell tolled long and loud, until its iron tongue had chronicled the years of the care-worn mother. One—two—three—four—five. How clearly and almost merrily each stroke told of her peaceful slumber in her mother's bosom, and of her seat at nightfall on her weary father's knees. Six—seven—eight—nine—ten. The tale of her sports upon the green-sward, in the meadow, and beside the brook. Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—sounded out the enraptured visions of maidenhood and the dream of early love. Nineteen brought before us the happy bride. Twenty spoke of the young mother whose heart was full of bursting love which God had awakened in her heart. And the stroke of the stroke told of her early womanhood—of the loves, and cares, and hopes, and fears, and toils, through which she passed during those long years, till fifty rang out harsh and loud. From that to sixty each stroke told of the warm-hearted mother and grandmother, living over again her own joys and sorrows in those of her children, and her children's children.

Every family of all her children wanted grandmother then, and the only strife was who should secure the prize; but, hark, the bell tolls on! Seventy—seventy-one—two—three—four. She begins to grow feeble, requires some care, is not always perfectly patient or satisfied; she goes from one child's house to another, so that no one place seems like home. She murmurs in plaintive tones, and after all her toil and weariness, it is hard she cannot be allowed to die in that place where she must be sent, rather than invited from home to house. Eighty—eighty-one—two—three—four. Ah, she is now a second child—now, "she has outlived her usefulness, she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody," that is, she has ceased to be profitable to her earth-craving and money-grasping children.

Now sounds out, reverberating through our lovely forest, and coming back from our "hill of the dead," "eighty-one." There she lies now in the coffin, cold and still, she makes no trouble now, demands no love, no soft words, no tender little offices. A look of patient endurance, we fancied, also an expression of grief for unrequited love, sat on her marble features. Her children were there clad in weeds of woe, and as an irony we remembered the strong man's words: "She was a good mother in her day."

When the bell ceased tolling, the strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very erect and his voice strong, but his hair was silver. He read several passages of Scripture expressive of God's compassion to feeble man, and especially of his tenderness when the gray hairs are on him and his strength failing. He then made some touching remarks on human frailty, and our dependence on God, urging all present to make their peace with their Master while in health, that they might claim his promises when heart and health failed them. "Thus," he said, "the eternal God shall be thy refuge, and beneath his shadow shalt thou be covered." Leaning over the desk, and gazing intently on the coffin, form before him, he then said reverently: "From a little child I have honored the aged; but never till gray hairs covered my own head did I know truly how much love and sympathy this class have a right to demand of their fellow-creatures. Now I feel it."

He added modestly, "I am sure, if he added modestly, he would have been in death before us, as a stranger to me, as are all of these, her descendants. All I know of her is what her son has told me to-day—that she was brought to this town from afar, sixty-nine years ago, a happy bride—that here she has passed most of her life, toiling as only mothers ever have strength to toil, until she had reared a large family of sons and daughters—that she left her home clad in the weeds of widowhood, to dwell among her children; and that till health and strength left her—God forbid that conscience should accuse any of you of ingratitude or murmuring on account of the care she has been to you of late. When you go back to your homes be careful of your example before your own children; for the fruit of your own doing you will surely reap from them when you yourself are no more. I drink of the grave. I entreat you, as a friend, one who has entered the evening of life, that you may never say in the presence of your families, nor of Heaven: 'Our mother had outlived her usefulness—she was a burden to us.' Never! never! a mother cannot live so long as that! Not when she can no longer labor for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms, and call forth by her helplessness all the noble, generous feelings of their natures."

Adieu, then, poor toil-worn mother; there are no more days of pain for thee. Lending vigor and everlasting usefulness are parts of the inheritance of the redeemed.—Mrs. J. D. Chaplin, in The Advocate.

## A TRIP TO ALASKA.

An Interesting Account of a Lady's Trip to Alaska.

"We reached Sitka two weeks from the time we left San Francisco. It is a pretty place, neatly laid out, containing many nice-looking buildings, with a foreground of water and a background of mountains. The most prominent buildings are the Greek Church—a neat wooden edifice with a tall spire—and the 'castle,' formerly occupied by the Russian Governor—a large building, prominently located on a high point of rock. The Indian village lies just below, and in order and aspect is one of the most revolting and disgusting sights imaginable. We have brought home a few mementoes of it, odor and all. You shall have the privilege of enjoying a little of the fragrance yourself."

Stepping lightly to a mantel, the fair traveler took down a small piece of wooden carving, resembling a miniature canoe, saying:

"This has undergone repeated washings and scrapings since it came into our possession, but the delectable perfume of that Indian village refuses to leave it."

The interviewer bowed his face over the curious bit of handiwork, fashioned out of a hard, close-grained wood, and was rewarded by a powerful and indescribable aroma. There was a hint of Limburger cheese, a suggestion of carrion, a scent like a Chinese fish market, a reminder of the odors of Butchertown, mingled with an intangible something that told of filthy huts, dirty food and an unwholesome population.

"Is the general appearance of the natives prepossessing?"

"They are quite in harmony with their abodes—unclean, ignorant and dissolute-looking. Some of them smear their faces with a kind of lamplack, to keep off the mosquitoes, and their coal-black faces, taken in conjunction with their singular hair, which has been faded by the sunlight, to a dull yellowish-brown, gives them a curious aspect. They have a peculiarly old and withered look. We did not see a young-looking face among those who had passed childhood. The Indians have threatened to revolt lately, but the Jamestown lies anchored there, with her guns bearing straight down on the village, and no apprehensions are entertained of the courage of the savages waxing so great as to brave powder and shot."

"How did you like the climate?"

"We were very agreeably surprised, having expected to find the weather rather frigid. During the whole of our stay it was warm and sunny, though the air was very bracing. Sitka seems far north to us, but it is, in reality, about the same latitude as Edinburgh, and the pure invigorating air is compared by travelers to that of the Scottish Highlands. The most noticeable feature to us, accustomed to a more equal division of time in our southern latitudes, was the strange long days. I could not get used to it, and one night I resolved to sit up until dark. At twenty-five minutes past nine the sun went down with the most glorious pageant of clouds I ever saw. Then ensued the long, strange twilight. At eleven I was able to read the fine print of a newspaper distinctly, and I went meekly to bed. The officers of the Jamestown say that the winter is much more trying to one than the summer. On the shortest days the sun rises about ten o'clock, and sets at three, giving them good long evenings."

"Did you visit the glaciers?"

"It is unkind to make us tell of that. That portion of our trip was a bit of experience so rare and choice and unique that we meant to keep it all to ourselves. Besides, it is impossible to describe adequately the wonders and beauties of the Stickeen country. Fort Wrangle, making a trip of forty miles and returning the same day, and one fine morning at an early hour we started up the Stickeen. The scenery along the river is very imposing. The first glacier we saw was ten miles long, and as the sun shone upon it it looked as if it were covered with little blue flames. The largest glacier is sixty miles long, and although appearing to be a single mass, Prof. Muir says it has a dual existence, one of its underground currents flowing to the sea, the other to the Stickeen. At the mouth of this our steamer stopped, and we landed, encountering one of the most charming surprises of the trip. The ground was covered all around with lovely crimson-tipped, coral-like lichens, which looked like a beautiful carpet spread over the gray earth."

The speaker exhibited a basket of curious blood-tipped mosses and lichens, brought home astrophies, and continued:

"The moraine at this point was five miles across. We lay down flat on the ice and put our faces down to drink the water, which was far from ice-cold, tasting more like cool spring water. There were great crevasses everywhere. We knelt and looked for fairies in the deep cracks, and beheld instead fairy palaces, with magical walls and pillars of ice glowing with prismatic colors and gigantic pendant icicles. We threw stones down and heard them, after what seemed a long time, splash in the subterranean stream. We left them regretfully, and passed back down the stream. It was so warm upon the water it seemed incredible that we were surrounded by ice fields."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Chaplain of the British naval vessel Comus, thus describes his visit to the Crozet Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean: "The sensation on landing was like that probably experienced by Robinson Crusoe. The birds and other animals did not dread man, and did not move out of our way. We found three kinds of penguins—the jackass penguin, the king penguin, and the crested penguin. They stalk about in troops like a school or a regiment of soldiers; they pecked at our legs as we walked along, and their tactics quite puzzled our large Spanish dog, who barked at them, but gave them a wide berth. It was the moulting season, and most of the old birds looked very disreputable, with their tattered feathers and semi-naked bodies. Wild ducks and teal popped up their heads through the long grass, but scarcely took the trouble to fly away. Sea hens and other birds were easily knocked down with a stick; while pretty white birds like rock pigeons, called snowdrops, flew to welcome us with a little chirping note, and could be caught by the hand."

Our mother had outlived her usefulness—she was a burden to us. Never! never! a mother cannot live so long as that! Not when she can no longer labor for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms, and call forth by her helplessness all the noble, generous feelings of their natures."

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—A couple of teaspoonsful of powdered borax added to a quart of starch will give shirt fronts the necessary gloss.

—Hard Sauce.—Two tablespoonsful of butter and ten of sugar; beat in the yolks of two eggs. Put it on the fire and let it come to boiling heat. Thin with milk or water and let it come to a boil.

—Purslane, called in the vernacular "pussey," is a great nuisance in the garden; but "mean" as it is, according to an old saw, it has its uses. The French market gardeners cultivate it for "greens," the succulent stems and leaves being boiled, tender and dressed with butter like spinach.

It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water and let it heat gradually until it boils; then cool again. Brown earthenware in particular may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

—General Grant says he has shown a piece of land in China which has been under cultivation every year for five thousand years without deterioration of the soil. This result is effected by returning to the soil everything taken from it that is not consumed. Here, then, is the secret of the remarkable richness of Chinese soil.

—Plum Jelly.—Boil the plums until soft in enough water to cover them. Pour into a jelly bag, and drain over night. Then strain through a flannel bag. Boil this juice twenty minutes, skimming well. Take out measure it; to each pint of juice add one and a half pints of white sugar, and boil, one pint of juice at a time, seven minutes. Pour into cups. When cold paste paper over, and brush all over with white of egg.

—Honey.—Boil for an hour, and eat with milk and sugar or with milk alone. 1. For Breakfast.—Soak six tablespoonsful of hominy in two pints of boiling water over night. In the morning pour off the water, and add one pint and half of milk, and boil half an hour. Pour into plates and serve with cream or maple sugar. 2. Blanc Manger.—Into a pint of new milk put three tablespoonsful of hominy and a little salt; boil gently until it begins to thicken, then add a half pint more milk; boil until sufficiently thick. Add sugar and flavoring to taste; pour into a mold. Serve cold with jam or stewed fruit.

BADLY BITTEN.

Peter Kieffer, corner Clinton and Bennett streets, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Chamberlain's Electric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds."

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Shores.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

CHRONIC DISEASES!

OF THE

Throat, Lungs, Heart,

Stomach, Liver.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, etc.

DR. PRICE'S REPUTATION.

Has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice. My practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not rest down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattery. We know the cause and the remedy, and we work but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases exclusively; no encouragement without prospect. Cautious in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, but cure everything. We lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope; make interrogations and decide for yourselves; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JANEVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, on Saturday, the 26th of March, 1881.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.

Jan 26/81

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

NEW QUARTERS

TRULSON & PETERSON

Take pleasure in informing their numerous customers and friends that they have removed to the Mammoth Stock of

GOOD GOODS

AT

SATISFACTORY PRICES!

P. S.—We will make a Special Sale of Old Style Boots and Shoes at such less than cost. We make Boots and Shoes to order as usual.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

TRULSON & PETERSON.

opposite corner Union

BLANKS.

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE

my 16/81

JANEVILLE STEAM BOILER WORKS,

Corner of Franklin and Pleasant Streets, JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN.

P. T. JOYCE,

Practical Boiler Maker, is prepared to Manufacture all kinds of Steam Boilers, Water and Oil Tanks, Sheet Iron Work of every description. Particular attention paid to repairing at reasonable rates.

P. T. JOYCE,

P. O. Box 1047, Janesville, Wis.

Jan 26/81

ROCKPORT.

Harvey Prentice 1 5 14.27

Frank Blanchard 10 6 8.33

G. W. Emerson 5 8 2.5

unnumbered lot west side 11 4.57

Railroad addition to Janesville, 38 6 3.90

Chas. Gokey 38 6 3.90

FIFTH WARD.

Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to Janesville, 48 2 48.72

Michael Farrell & Co., w/ly 10 10 10

Adam Wilson w/ly 4 34.01

Wm. Moore & Co 58 6.80

O. E. Shelton 13 13.19

Shelton's addition to Janesville, 2 2 3.37

H. S. Shelton except part owned by the State 1 15.88

Palmer & Sutherland's addition to Janesville, 1 15.88

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## TAX SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Treasurer of the city of Janesville, will sell so much of the lots, parts of lots, pieces, or parcels of land hereinafter described as may be necessary for the amount of taxes, costs and charges that is due upon each lot, part of lot, piece or parcel of land hereinafter described, respectively, for the city taxes, costs and charges that are due upon each lot, part of lot, piece or parcel of land hereinafter described, respectively, on the 28th day of February, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue until all of said lots, parts and parcels of land hereinafter described, respectively, are sold.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

FARMING LANDS—FIRST WARD.

10. Maurice Smith, undivided 1/2 of lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, of the Janesville Water power lots, in government lot 1, Section 36, T3, R12, bd n by Janesville Cotton Manufg. Co's lots, e by Rock river, s by Geo. Barnes' lots, w by race 15.36

11. Maurice Smith, lots 2122 of the Janesville water power lots in government lot 1, Sec. 36, T3, R12, bd n by O. B. Ford's mill lot, e by Rock river, s by Janesville Cotton Manufg. Co's lots, w by race 5.50

12. Mary C. Smith, undivided 1/2 of that part of lots 1, 2, and 3, of the Janesville water power lots in government lot 2, Section 36, T3, R12, commencing at a point 69 1/2 ft nly from Milwaukee street, running thence nly by the e'y line of said lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 52







NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

COTTAGEMEN'S Oysters, 25 and 30 cents, at Shurtleff & Hill's.

WANTED TO BUY—A house suitable for a small family, within convenient distance to the business portion of the city. Address box 935.

New Stock of those choice Cream Candies, at Shurtleff & Hill's.

Leave orders for co at Mrs. Zeininger's store and No. 2 Engine house.

FOR SALE—One set of Howe's celebrated sliding poise, platform scales, just received from the manufacturers, can be seen at the GAZETTE counting room.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

FOR SALE—At the Gazette counting room, a Velocipede Scrool Saw. Price very low.

## LOCAL MATTER.

**Ladies' and Gents' Stationery.** For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore.

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds, rice, 15 cents.

## MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early impotence, causing nervous debility, prostration, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. HENRY, at Chatham St., N.Y., immediately.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ROCK COUNTY ABSTRACT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE**

The above office has been removed from the Court House to

Room 11, Smith & Jackson's Block.

Correct and complete Abstracts of Title to any land in Rock County promptly made.

Loans Negotiated, Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Deeds, Mortgages, etc., carefully drawn.

A. E. MORSE, Proprietor.

Feb 21st-27th

## New Goods

Are Now Arriving at

## WHEELOCK'S

## CROCKERY STORE

Among other things is a lot of our own importations of Boots and White Granite Ware, in new shapes; also a few crates of Boots new Printed Ware, called "Summer Time," black print on ivory body, very handsome and low price. New lot of decorated Chamber Sets, 10 pieces for \$5.00. China Fruit Plates colored edge, fruit center, \$2.50 to \$5.00 dozen. Several new patterns of Glassware, plain and engraved. New lot of Globes, \$1.00 doz. New Glass Sets, 50 cents. Lamps and Chandeliers at low prices. Lamp Chimneys undimmed by the oil bath that do not break by heat. Large variety of Novelties, very appropriate for presents. actdily

## Coffee, Coffee.

1,250 Pounds, over half a ton of choice O. G. Java Coffee in stock at 35 cts, our own Roasting, and 80 cts Green. This is the cheapest lot of Coffee that has been in the market for years.

J. A. DENNISTON.

RIO COFFEE, Prime at 16 cts Green, and 21 cts our own Roasting, at DENNISTON'S.

BLACK TEA, the choicest in market; also a new lot of Rose Day at DENNISTON'S.

NO SECOND QUALITY GOODS at DENNISTON'S. Every thing the best and consequently the cheapest.

CALIFORNIA Grapes and Pears at DENNISTON'S.

BURNETT'S Extracts and Colonies at DENNISTON'S.

HICKER'S Self-Raising Buck-Wheat Flour at DENNISTON'S.

CHOICE Preserves, Damson, Cherry, Quince, at DENNISTON'S.

CROWDERS, Fish and Clam at DENNISTON'S.

PEARCE'S unrivaled Soda Crackers at DENNISTON'S.

SARDINES in Mustard, Oil and Tomato Sauce at DENNISTON'S.

LOOMIS ALLEN & Co., Sweet Corn and Sugar at DENNISTON'S.

ATMORE'S Justly celebrated Mince-Meat at DENNISTON'S.

BROOK Trout and Fresh Mackerel at DENNISTON'S.

HAM CURED TENDER LOIN at DENNISTON'S.

OSWEGO Corn Starch Crackers at DENNISTON'S.

A Case of Fresh Condensed Milk at DENNISTON'S.

PRUNELLS make the Finest Sauce; get them at DENNISTON'S.

STEAM COOKED OAT MEAL and Wheat Grits at DENNISTON'S.

23 Different kinds of Crackers at DENNISTON'S.

aug24dtf

## FOR SALE!

At Gazette Counting Room,

A Beckford Knitting Machine

(Which will be sold at a bargain)

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—TRAINS ARRIVE—

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 4:40 P. M.

From Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West... 1:55 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 8:30 A. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 12:50 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 2:10 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 8:25 A. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 11:30 A. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 3:35 P. M.

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For Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West... 1:55 P. M.

For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 8:30 A. M.

For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 12:50 P. M.

For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 2:10 P. M.

For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 8:25 A. M.

For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 11:30 A. M.

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learn that he has been given a promotion, which is a worthy recognition of his faithful services as conductor on the Sioux City road, and his general ability in railroad. He has now been made Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha railroad, a position of responsibility which he will surely fill well. The Superintendent is E. W. Winters, an old friend of his, who was employed with him years ago in the express office in Chicago, and who has also risen steadily, by his showing of worth and ability, to his present place of trust. Mr. Hutson's old friends here will be glad indeed to learn that such a pleasant, prominent, and profitable position has been given him, in connection with his former fellow-employee, Mr. Winters.

—Mrs. Roberts, the widowed sister of the late Mrs. S. G. Williams, died this morning about 8 o'clock at her residence in the First ward. Mrs. Roberts has been in feeble health for years, and her last illness has been of long duration, and death has seemed hovering near for weeks, so that its final coming was not a surprise to any of her many friends. She leaves but one son, Wm. E. Roberts, but there are many of her friends, who have known her for years, upon whom the shadow will also rest, and who will feel sadly her death. She was a woman of quiet ways, but ever true to her own best nature, and true to her friends. She was a woman whom all with whom she came in contact could not but respect, and who ever won the esteem of the circles in which she moved. She has been a great sufferer, but has borne all with a patience which touched upon heroism. The funeral services are to be held next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Trinity church.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

**Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association.**

Opening Session at Lappin's Hall this Afternoon.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association opened this afternoon in Lappin's hall. There was not a very large attendance at the opening, many of the members not arriving until the afternoon trains.

Among those present were W. D. Hoard, of Jefferson, R. P. McGilney, of Elgin, J. A. Smith, of Sheboygan, T. B. Wire, of Lenox, Ashabula, Ohio, J. H. Simonsen, Round Grove, Ill., H. D. Emery, of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago; F. L. Fleck, of Elkhorn; C. B. McCanna, of Springfield; John A. Cowles, Chicago; John Fleck, Elkhorn; John Porter, Mazomanie; E. P. Ingalls, Milford; N. N. Palmer, Broadhead.

W. D. Hoard, the President of the Association, called the gathering to order, and R. P. McGilney, assumed his position as Secretary. Mayor Cobb, who was to give the address of welcome, was necessarily absent, on account of illness, and Hon. James Sutherland acted as substitute, and in a few words welcomed the visiting dairymen, expressed the hope that they would enjoy their stay here, and that the gathering would prove of benefit to the important industry represented by them.

Secretary McGilney responded. He spoke of the extent of the dairying interest and its rapid growth. A few years ago cotton was king. King corn succeeded cotton, and in a few years butter and cheese would rule. In 1879, 350 million pounds of cheese and 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter were produced, equal in value to over \$350,000,000. There was an army of 700,000 or 800,000 at work in this industry. While these were remembered, it should also be remembered that the industry had enemies—those who manufactured oleomargarine, sardine, and other frauds. It was time for dairymen to stamp out these frauds. The speaker in closing again returned thanks for the welcome extended, and took his seat amid cheers.

President Hoard then gave his annual address. He spoke of the early workers in this industry, and paid a fitting tribute to those who had gone home; then spoke of the growth and improvement of the dairying interests and the obstacles which had to be overcome. Among those was the prejudice of the East against Western butter and cheese which was now done away with. He gave some excellent advice to the farmers. Milk cost too much to produce. Farmers did not study closely enough the relations of primary and working capital. There was too much put into land and fences in proportion to the working capital in cows. In Jefferson county there was only one cow for every twenty-seven acres. That one cow, if a sad picture of loneliness, Hiram Smith, the well known dairyman, had last season fifty cows on 200 acres of land, and next year proposed to have sixty cows. This necessitated a study of food and other features of good dairying management. The skillful management of this primary feature of dairying caused all other branches to succeed, hence its importance.

Mr. Hoard then turned his fire at the adulterations of the time. He believed that this was a wicked and adulterous generation. Oleomargarine and other compounds were working mischief. He presented figures showing that a man with \$1,000 and employing six or eight hands, could supplant by oleomargarine the straight dairy products of \$200,000 invested in farms and stock. It was a fearful blow at this industry. More than these counterfeiters were based on fraudulent representations, and depended largely for success on making people believe that they were buying butter, instead of oily and lard compounds. He spoke of the English law and the need of like legislation here. There was a reaction already perceptible. Many a commission merchant was refusing to handle these vile compounds. The dairymen were to be congratulated on the present improved outlook for their industry.

dustry. In 1879 for the first time in twenty years a depression forced prices below the cost of producing. What other industry could boast such unanimity? One great advantage in dairying was that the transportation questions troubled it but little comparatively. A dollar's worth of wheat costs twenty cents to carry it to New York. A dollar's worth of cheese costs only seven cents, and the cheese dollar was as big as the wheat dollar. Mr. Hoard closed his address with some encouraging words as to the future.

The subject of "Butter from Gathered Cream" was then taken up. The Secretary read a well written paper from I. H. Wanzler, of Oneida, Ill., who was unable to be present. The paper presented many interesting details of the practical workings of that system.

## UNCOMMON COUNCIL.

**The City Parents Display Unusual Speed and Good Nature in Disposition of Business.**

A regular meeting of the City Council was held, last evening, and it deserves a place in history as the most quiet, expeditious, and good natured of any held within the memory of the present generation. Although the present Council has marked most of its proceedings by an improvement in dignity and courtesy over its predecessor, yet last night it outdid itself. The business was pushed right along to completion without a jar or a jostle, there were no cross words fired across the tables, no clownishness, and in fact it was a getting down to business and a staying there until that business was done.

President Robinson occupied the chair in the absence of the Mayor, and all the members were present except Ald. Croft, Hemming and Norris.

The journal of the last meeting was read and approved.

The bonds and application for saloon licenses of James Murphy, George W. Jones, and Jacob Heller were presented and referred; also a petition for the transfer of Thomas Casey's license to E. B. Spencer, likewise referred.

The monthly reports of the Police Justice and the Board of Education were presented and referred.

Ald. Nowlan presented a petition for a clock for the West Side Engine house. On motion the Chief Engineer was instructed to take the clock out of the City Treasurer's office, for that purpose, there being another clock in the City Clerk's office which would answer for the City Treasurer as well.

Notice was given of the resignation of David Benoit, as a member of Water Witch Engine Company No. 2, and the election of William H. Spain to fill the vacancy. Confirmed.

Ald. Cox, of the School Committee, reported the Board of Education's report as correct, and it was ordered published.

Ald. Barnes, of the License Committee, reported favorably on the three applications for saloon licenses, named above, and also on the application for a transfer of license, and the same were granted.

Ald. Conrad made the usual report of the Finance Committee for the payment of sundry bills. Adopted; also the January report of the City Treasurer as correct. Ordered filed.

Ald. Nowlan presented the Police Justice's January report as correct. Filed.

## VALUABLE CITY ITEMS.

Dr. Strassman, office Myers' house, takes pleasure to refer to several of our prominent citizens:

B. B. Eldredge, Thos. Lappin, S. J. Todd, D. E. Fife, L. Fife, Miss E. H. Carlo, Miss Pettit, Mr. Butler, Mrs. C. B. Conrad, E. F. Carpenter, J. A. Deniston, Rev. T. B. Sawin, H. Buchholz, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Maggie Messenger, Mr. Haskell, N. A. Jackman, Wm. Hearn S. N. Smith.

Persons suffering from Catarrh, and whose Eyesight and Hearing have become defective, and also the unfortunate Opium Eater, can find relief by calling on the Doctor before his time expires in this city. Owing to the increasing demand and number of patients on hand, the Doctor wishes to inform those using glasses, that for only eight days longer his attention to the uses and abuses, too, of glasses, will be directed. It is important to have your eyes well fitted to proper glasses; and from the extensive assortment he has on hand, including artificial eyes, he is enabled to suit and satisfy everyone. His recommendations speak for themselves.

## EXPERIENTIA DOCT.

We must tell some men a great deal to teach them a little, but the knowledge of the curative properties of Spring Blossom in cases of sick headache, indigestion and biliousness is bought by experience. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sheer.

## TOBACCO SALES.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, Nos. 84 and 86 Wall street, New York, for the week ending February 7, 1881:

1,000 cases, crop of 1879, Pennsylvania fillers' 8 1/2 cts; assorted lots, at 12 to 21 cts; wrappers 18 to 40 cts.

250 cases, crop of 1879, New England wrappers, 15 to 35 cts.

118 cases, crop of 1879, State, fillers and binders 8 1/2 cts.

150 cases, crop of 1879, Wisconsin Havana leaf, 10 to 25 cts.

50 cases, crop of 1879, Wisconsin, at 3 to 12 cts.